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### Business Notices.

TO THE TRADE AND CONSUMERS

OF PIPER-HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.

Overtrading and competition in all brands of champagne, together with the stagnation in business and the almost gen-eral ignorance which exists as to the care of wines, have neceseral ignorance which exists as to the care of wines, have necessarily occasioned great leakage in many brands during the summer, and allowance has frequently been made by some houses for leakage occurring months and even years after delivery. It has been our custom to see that PIPER HEIDSECK has been in proper order and selected from superior CUVEES previous to offering it for sale; we have had, therefore, no reason to allow for leakage, but seeing that the agents for many poorly corked wines which are sold at extravarant prices are unfairly using this fact as an exaggerated argument against our popular PIPER HEIDSECK, we beg to assure all that this wine will continue to be, as heretofore, not only the BEST wine will continue to be, as heretofore, not only the BEST WINE IN THE MARKET, but the BEST CORKED. In evidence of our confidence in our branc, we agree to exchange upon de-livery until the first of January, 1884, at our offices (from our direct customers) all leaky bottles of PIPER HEUSIGGS for good ones, and, further, we will PRESEXT the sender with an

extra bottle for each leaky one so delivered us.

Chromos and show cards will be furnished upon application!!! in accordance with the custom of the champagne trade in this country.

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# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The trial of O'Donnell was begun yesterday in London and the case for the prosecution was closed. = King Alfonso unveiled a statue of Queen Isabella, the Catholic. = Monsignor Colet, Archbishop of Tours, is dead. - Swen Nilsson, the Swedish naturalist, died in Stockholm. Eighteen passengers were killed in a railway collision in France. - The conference of the American bishops in Rome has closed. DOMESTIC.—The correspondence between the

made public, === The Pennsylvania Legislature - The coal operators of Pennsylvania yesterday determined to maintain the present prices of coal during December. \_\_\_ Mrs. John R. Riall, of Baltimore, killed her two children and cut her own throat yesterday. = E. K. Marshall, of New-York, stage machinist of the "Rajah" company, fell into a hotel court at Selma, Ala., yesterday and was killed. \_\_\_ It is reported that the Sault Ste. Marie is frozen over, blocking navigation into Lake

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Governor Cleveland yes terday appointed Wheeler H. Peckham District-Attorney to succeed Mr. McKeen, === Thomas Enos, who was arrested for complicity with William B. Carroll, was discharged. \_\_\_\_ The losses by the Windsor Theatre are were estimated at \$187,-000. - One Italian killed another in Brooklyn. The St. Andrew's Society ate its annual dinner. Byrnes, who was with Jay Humphreys when he died, was examined by the Coroner. = The inquest in the case of Phobe Paullin was begun at Orange. gation of French workingmen arrived by the St. Germain. === The conduct of the presecution of liquor dealers was criticised. === There was an accident on the Elevated Railroad. = A verdiet was found by the Coroner's Jury in the Brookville murders. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 84.89 cents. Stocks opened dull and barely steady, later were active at advancing prices, and closed at top fig-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45°; lowest, 36°; average, 40%.

The Board of Health has been beaten in its suit against certain importers who offered for sale here last May a lot of adulterated tea. Judge O'Gorman in the Superior Court has just decided that the so-called tea is a "nasty" mixture but not necessarily unwholesome. A few more victories like this and these importers will be undone. Such advertising doesn't pay.

In appointing Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham as District-Attorney, the Governor has followed the course recommended by most of the press of this city. He has given us as a prosecuting officer a Democratic lawyer of high standing who is free from active participation in factional politics. If Mr. Peckham fulfils the reasonable expectations which his past career warrants, we shall have, at last, a vigorous, upright and reformatory administration in the District-Attorney's office. At any rate, we shall look for this, and be disappointed if he does not give it.

Mr. Cleveland has surrounded himself with some shrewd politicians; but they do not seem to do him much good. The trouble is he will not follow their advice. For instance, when he wrote to Mr. Kelly asking him to please keep Grady at home this winter, he threw the letter down before his private secretary, Daniel S. Lamont, who advised him not to send it. But the Governor persisted in getting himself into trouble. He should have remembered that Mr. Lamont in 1876 was a secretary of that astate politician Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and knows a good deal about the folly of writing letters even in cipher.

The mystery which enshrouds "A. C. Bennett," Carroll's confederate in the coupon witness, declares in effect that he is afraid

frauds, is no more nearly cleared up now, it tainly no case has been made out against Mr. Thomas Enos, who was arrested on November 22 as Bennett. He has the misfortune to resemble Carroll's friend in the face, but fortunately his height is not the same, and the men who declared positively a week ago that he was Bennett would not swear to it in court yesterday. Mr. Enos is to be congratulated on the esult of the examination. All the same, Inspector Byrnes is entirely excusable for having caused his arrest, acting as he did on the positive assertions of the clerks Fay and Lexow.

The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey, the informer, promises to be short. It began yesterday at the Old Bailey prison in London and the prosecution got in all its evidence. What the witnesses said was pretty much the same as their statements made at the preliminary examination. Young Carey contradicted himself on several minor points, but did not materially alter the story of the shooting. The most important evidence was given by a new witness named Cubitt, who testified that he showed O'Donnell a portrait of Carey at Cape Town, and that O'Donnell exclaimed "I'll shoot him." The case against the prisoner could hardly be stronger. It is worthy of note that Mr. Roger A. Pryor was present in court but took no open part in the defence. The Irreconcilables must feel that the American lawyer is not doing his duty.

Although every body feels sorry for the actors and the keepers of the small lodging-houses who suffered so severely by the Windsor Theatre fire, it is not possible to have much sympathy for the owner of the property. The building has long been a source of anxiety to the Buildings Bureau, and yet the proprietor of it obstinately and successfully disobeyed most of the numerous changes which the authorities ordered. The condition of the place during the last few years has been an unanswerable argument in favor of radical reform in our building laws, and an increase in the Inspector's powers. Its destruction has not weakened the argument. Any body with half an eye can see how terribly out of plumb the blackened walls are. The only wonder is, that they did not tumble down months ago. Under such circumstances, the burning of the Windsor Theatre cannot be regarded as a great public

DISGUISES OF NO USE.

The idea is prevalent among Democrats at Washington that the party can decide its fate, in great measure, by the choice of Mr. Cox, Mr. Carlisle, or Mr. Randall for Speaker. In effect, it is assumed that the party by one vote can reconstruct itself, or can convince the people that it has reconstructed itself. It would be wiser to take to heart Mr. Watterson's remark, that the party cannot hide its record. There are men who fancy that, by putting on

Mr. Randall as a mask, the party can deceive voters. Some protectionists, of course, would feel safer for the present with Mr. Randall in the Speaker's chair. But his election as Speaker would not change in the least degree their expectation as to the action of the party after the Presidential election, if it should happen to elect a President. Even his own election as President would be no guarantee of a change of purpose. He represents certain evasive and tricky tacties which it is proposed to adopt in order to elect a President. For that purpose, the party may be willing to bottle itself up, to conceal its opinions and play the trick of 1844 once more, to bury its record and beseech its free-traders to make themselves as little conspicuous as possible. But all that would not change the spirit or aim of the party. Neither Mr. Randall nor anybody else could prevent its real spirit from manifesting itself in acts after an election. Nor would the mask affect public opinion. For more than forty years the Democratic party has embodied all the organized hostility to protection that there has been in this country. No other party has Hon. W. W. Phelps and ex-Speaker Keifer has been advocated free-trade bills, or passed free-trade of protection as robbery, nor has any other tried to break down this or that branch of home industry, upon the pretext that it wished to relieve the people from burdens. All this will be remembered, whether the Democratic party pleases to put on the Randall mask or not.

So there are others who fancy that the election of Mr. Carlisle would give the Democratic party a sectional aspect. But that is entirely The party is sectional and always has unjust. been. It has lived, moved, and had its being in the South, been ruled by Southern ideas and aims, held it a duty for half a century to sneeze whenever Southern leaders took snuff, assailed Northern beliefs and outraged Northern convictions, and for many years has owed to the South absolutely every electoral vote of which it was sure. There has never been another party so offensively sectional as this. But it would not add to the fact por disclose the fact. nor in any other way alter the situation, to elect a Southern Speaker. Mr. Carlisle is not the more competent candidate, nor the more tolerable to Northern opinion, but it is childish to urge that his election would make the Democratic party appear to be, what it is and always has been, a distinctively and offensively sec-

tional party. It will not do the Democrats any good to try to hide anything. This is an age of newspapers and telegraphs. The people know so much about the Democratic party that one vote cannot enlighten them. The Democrats may as well vote for the man they really prefer, whoever it may be. They may be sure that no one vote to-day will make people forget the history of forty years.

MR. EATON'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS, An Indian chieftain from whom the country used occasionally to hear answered to the not altogether promising name of Young Man Afraid Of His Horses. It was never known that he had relatives in Connecticut, but there is ground for conjecturing that ex-Senator Eaton of that State answers to the name of Old Man Afraid Of His Party. Such an impression of Mr. Eaton is certainly induced by reading the report which has just found its way into print of the feelings that arise in his breast as he thinks of the coming Democratic Congress. He clearly is afraid of the majority of that body. afraid that it will pursue a course on the leading issue now before the country that will prove a serious embarrassment to the Democratic canvass for the Presidency. The issue is the tariff, and Mr. Eaton is dreadfully afraid that it will turn out to be the rock on which the Democracy is doomed to go to pieces, in 1884.

The existence of such a fear in such a quarter does not speak well for the party that inspires it. If the Congressional majority fails to command confidence in the house of its friends, its intimate friends, little wonder that the general

public distrusts it. Mr. Eaton knows the Democratic party thoroughly-knows the influences that control it, knows what it has learned in the school of experience during the last quarter of a century, knows its tendency, knows the comparative respect it is accustomed to accord to its principles and to its appetite. This expert, its own

Congress is going to make a conspicuous fool of seems, than it was some months ago. Cer- itself. And what renders his fear the more noticeable is the peculiar reason upon which it rests. He is not afraid that his friends the Democratic Congressmen are going to surrender the party's well settled and often formulated "convictions" in regard to the tariff. Oh no! He is merely afraid that they are not going to do so. "A tariff for revenue only," remarks Mr. Eaton, "lost us the Presidency in 1880. A like platform or even a doubt as to the disturbance of the tariff policy of the country would defeat us again. . . . We cannot afford to adopt a policy that is offensive to Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, "New-Jersey, and my own State, Connecticut." Mr. Eaton, judging from these expressions, is not a statesman who would rather be right than President. Democracy is a free trade party or it is nothing. He knows this as well as anybody and nevertheless does not hesitate to counsel Congress to ignore principle for expediency. It is as if he said: "Party convictions are all well enough in their proper place, but their proper place is a platform. They never should be allowed to stand in the way of party success. Our representatives in Congress have no business to think of the tariff from the business point of view of American "industry. They owe it to the party to think of it simply from the political point of view of the Democratic Presidential campaign. \*Convictions are good but sentimental things. "If it is found that they do not win votes they should be not exactly abandoned but carefully "laid on the table."

It remains to be seen whether or not Mr. Eaton's advice is to be taken. There is reason to expect that it will be. The Democratic State conventions of the year have been so many shining monuments of cowardice and evasion so far as their utterances on the tariff were concerned. The New-York Convention touched the top notch of weak demagogism by adopting a platform in which there was not so much as an allusion to the great issue. Remembering these things Mr. Randall may well be confident that Congress will be mindful of his admonitions. But he would do well to rejoice with trembling. Democracy has a positive genius for blundering and generally manages to beat the record where there is the most at stake,

## THE MORMON FAILURE.

The Mormon problem seems to be taking prominence again, not in consequence of any change in the situation of affairs in Utah, but only because accident has drawn attention to a scandal which we never can contemplate without irritation. The periodical outbreaks of feeling against Mormonism have not led to any immediate practical results; but perhaps they are not altogether futile, for the discussion at least teaches us how far we have gone astray in our previous theories of the difficulty. Fifteen years ago it was a favorite belief at Tthe East that Mormonism owed its strength to its isolation, and that it would vanish as soon as the territory was thrown open to railroads and mining companies. We now know that the assomed incompatibility of railroads with superstition is a delusion. The steam engine is not necessarily an agent of morality and intelligence; and even money, although it is often accepted as a test of respectability, is not a guarantee of a decent life. Hence the influx of population and the growth of material civilization which we hoped would weaken the Latter Day Saints have on the contrary made them stronger than ever. Immigrants are pouring into Utah, but they are Mormon immigrants. Wealth increases, but it is the Church that grows fat. The railroad as a missionary has been a bad failure.

We used to flatter ourselves also that the Mormon imposture could not stand the light of American education and Christianity. But the territory has been open a good while, and yet neither Bibles nor school books seem to make much impression upon those benighted people. We forget that the Saints are converts from resolutions; no other has denounced the system | Christianity, and that to win neophytes back to the erred they have left is always a task of extreme difficulty. We speak of nineteenth eentury enlightenment as if it propagated itself by spores, diffused through the atmosphere. But the fact is that the Mormons are increasing with great rapidity, and that the Gospel does not overtake them even with the help of the telegraph and the fast mail. The missionary spirit is by no means active on our side, but it is strong with them, and it seems to grow stronger as they become more prosperous. They have passed the boundaries of Utah, and are getting a dangerous hold upon the neighboring ter-

> As for putting down polygamy by law, we have not been able to do that yet in New-York, and most people despair by this time of our ever doing it in Utah. Certainly we cannot do it if we allow the sovereignty of the United States to be defied by an inner organization of the Saints, which assumes all the civil power by virtue of an ecclesiastical authority unknown to our laws and openly hostile to the legitimate Government. Congress exercises its rule over the territories as far as possible through popular forms. That is what the spirit of our institutions dictates. But if it happens that, owing to the exceptional character of the population, or any other cause, the National authority cannot be exercised in the usual way, some other means of government must be devised. We cannot permit the sovereignty to be destroyed by a pedantic adherence to the customary form of exerting it. We must remember that the authority of Congress over all the territories is absolute. It can govern Utah without legislatures, or even, if the worst comes, without elections, as well as it can Alaska.

# A CROSS-CURRENT IN ENGLAND,

The Fair Trade Conference recently held at Leamington, England, was a most remarkable demonstration. Only one of the London journals, The Morning Post, has the courage to print an intelligible report of the proceedings and to emphasize the importance of the gathering. It is apparent, however, from this single report that the meeting was well attended, that great interest was manifested in the speech delivered by Mr. Robert P. Porter, and that a large number of representative Englishmen have openly revolted against Mr. Cobden's system of economics. Among those who took part in the conference were Lord Dunraven, Lord Yarmouth, Lord Ernest Seymour, Sir Charles Mordaunt and three members of Parliament: Mr. MacIver, Mr. Hill and Sir John Eardley-Wilmot. The speakers united in declaring that a system of one-sided free trade was ruining England and that the British Colonies and the United States were thriving under protection. Mr. Staveley Hill, who had recently returned from a protracted tour in Canada and the United States, asserted most emphatically that he had found no evidence of a desire on the part of those great commercial communities to abandon protection. Resolutions were adopted at the close of the proceedings deploring the lack of employment in England and attributing it in a great degree to the enormous quantities of manufactured goods imported duty-free. The Government was also requested to institute of marriages in 1882 took place in November and in

an inquiry into the causes of commercial de-

pression. The most unequivocal argument against the sophistries of free trade was offered by the presiding officer, Lord Dunraven. He maintained that the existing commercial system was injurious to England and advocated a revision of the customs schedules in the interest of the working classes at home and also of the colonies. [As to the enormous strides which England was said to have made under free trade, he affirmed that other nations had made equally enormous strides under an entirely opposite system, so that as much could be said on one side as on the other. "The fact is," he remarked, "that the Cobdenites have been so long looking at one-sided free trade and trying to persuade themselves that it is a two-sided object, that a moral squint has come over them." Accordingly, since absolute free trade was a myth and the whole world, England alone excepted, seemed in favor of protection, he recommended judicious imposts

upon the manufactures of other countries. Such outspoken speeches as these disclose a remarkable change of sentiment on the part of leading men in England. A cross-current in economic discussion seems to have set in, and the political veterans, accustomed to the steady flow of free trade ideas, are at a loss to account for it. Two years ago an English audience would not have listened respectfully to an American advocate of protection. Mr. Porter met with few interruptions, was cordially received and loudly applauded; and at the close of the meeting dozens of working men crowded about the platform to shake hands with him and to assure him that he had only told the half of their sufferings and privations under free trade.

FORBES ON BAZAINE.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has an article in The Fortnightly Review for the current month on Bazaine's vindication. Mr. Forbes writes on this subject with certain authority, for he was an eye-witness of every battle in which Marshal Bazaine took part during the Franco-German war, he was one of the first to enter Metz after the capitulation, and he was present at Bazaine's court-martial. His opinion is that the Marshal was made a scapegoat for the sins of his official superiors, and that few men have ever suffered more unjustly. "The truth is," says Mr. Forbes, "that of all the madnesses of the half-heroic, half-base time that followed the déchéance, of all the false trails of vengeance along which the French nation hunted with yelpings and clamors purposely loud in their efforts at self-deception, of all the injustices which a people mad with shame, tortured by humiliated pride, infuriated by lust for a scapegoat, ever perpetrated, the persecution of Bazaine was the most lunatic, the falsest, the cruellest; the most utterly unworthy, malevolent and unredeemably base episode of a period which, if not infertile in patriotism, bore a far ranker crop of unworthiness, malevolence and baseness," This is vigorous language, and it demands strong proofs to justify it. It is herefore only fair to say that Mr. Forbes has furnished, if not absolute demonstration, certainly presumptive evidence, of the truth of what he asserts. Perhaps, outside of France, the crime of

Marshal Bazaine has never been clearly appreciated. Perhaps, in France, a great many houghtful men have come to doubt the justice of his condemnation. But it unfortanately happens that those who are sacrificed as Bazaine was always are refused redress until it is too late to do them any good. And in the case of Bazaine the purposes of those who chose him for a scapegoat were helped by his own defeets. For he was not a clear-sighted or a sagacious man. Risen from the ranks, he preserved a stolid fidelity to his own ideal of honor, and he could obey orders admirably. But though he had held large commands, he had not the qualities of a great commander, and when left to his own initiative he was apt to hesitate and to act too slowly. But indeed everything, as Mr. Forbes shows, was against him throughout. He was hampered by the unmilitary dictation of the Emperor. He had the command thrust upon him at a juncture when he could only bear the of evils prepared for him by others. He was fatally handicapped by the demoralized condition of the officers and troops placed under him. He had to make his account with generals of division who deliberately disobeyed orders, and with regiments which no longer possessed any discipline. He was called upon to take the offensive when his army was only capable of the defensive. A man of genius, a Napoleon, might, and probably would, have overcome these difficulties. But he was not a man of genius, and he was unable to cope with his embarrassments. Mr. Forbes is decidedly of opinon that he never could have escaped from Metz, at least with any usefulness to France. He thinks it possible that he would have been allowed to make his exit after the catastrophe at Sedan, but the result could only have been the destruction of his army in the open. The capitulation of Metz was inevitable. The army was starving when it was determined upon. Sorties had proved futile. Every officer in the council of war realized that Sedan had destroyed the last hope of France. Under the circumstances there was but the choice between suicide and surrender.

Perhaps if Marshal Bazaine had taken his army out of Metz, and had sacrificed it in great battle, his fame would have stood righer. But it is by no means certain that his army would have fought such a battle, and if it had the result would have only been to hasten the investment of Paris. In fact, it is impossible to see how Bazaine could have done anything else than what he did do; but the fact remains that he was deliberately offered to the fury of the people as a scapegoat. and that the vindication of his conduct which he has published comes too late. History will no doubt do him tardy justice, but his ruined life cannot be restored, and he will be compelled to "dree his weird," as the Scotch say, despite the injustice of his condemnation.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The forty-first annual report relating to the registry and return of births, marriages and deaths in Massachusetts for 1882, which has just been issued in pamphlet form, marshals an array of figures which cannot fail to prove instructive to the student of social science. In 1882 there were recorded in that State 45,670 births, 17,684 marriages and 36,785 deaths, an increase of 450 births, 916 marriages and 327 deaths as compared with 1881. It is worth while to analyze all three of these groups of figures, but at present we confine ourselves to the one relating to marriages.

The approximate marriage rate was 9.20 marriages to 1,000 of the estimated population, indicating one person married in each 54. This is not a discouraging outlook for the future of Massachusetts, and yet, considering that "every Jack must have his Jill," it does seem as if this record ought to have been beaten. Whose fault was it ? Was Jack backward in coming forward, or did Jill possess obdurate parents ! The report throws no light on the it merely states results-one person married in each 54.

Mr. Tennyson will like to hear when the majority of these 17,684 marriages were solemnized. He himself has expressed the opinion that

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," but the report informs us that " the largest number

the fourth quarter of the year; the smallest number in March and in the first quarter." Of course this statement does not necessarily convict the laureate of error. For with great propriety he can argue that although it is " in spring" that a young man is taken that way, yet it commonly is not until November or still later in the year that a girl who was spoken for in March has her trousseau quite ready. The report throws some light on the vexed question of the comparative constancy of the two sexes and the comparative fascination of maids and widows. It is recorded that "14,182 bachelors married maids, and 795 married widows; 1,774 widowers married maids, and 845 married widows. There were 2.689 widowers married and 1.710 widows. No comment could add to the forceful significance of these figures. And so, too, the report demonstrates that the sweet, soft incongruity of January and June is not unknown to the Bay State. For one male at twenty married a female at fiftythree, and one widower at seventy-two married: maid at twenty-six." The report also demonstrates that some of the maids who married must have done

so purely by accident, mistaking what is known in the West as an "hymenial altar" for a kindergarten. Every heart that is alike sensible and sympathetic will bleed at the thought that " one female was married at the age of thirteen; eight at fourteen; thirty eight at lifteen." And speaking of ages, the report, while not actually asserting the rather amazing fact, leaves the inference to be drawn that twenty of the females that married were each over eighty years of age. Are we mistaken? Let the reader judge for himself: "Six hundred and seventy-nine men and 206 women, we are informed, "were married over fifty years old; nineteen men and one woman over seventy five, and three men over eighty; there were twentynine females married whose ages were not recorded."

It is rather ungracious to attack a report from which so much fresh instructive data in regard to one of the most interesting of subjects is to be drawn. But the duty we owe to absolute truth compels us to point out that it contains one serious ambiguity. A foot-note on page 47 states that three males were each married five times." Is the public to conclude that each one of these males was such a monster of inconstancy as to form a peren nial attachment no less than five times in 1882 ? Or s the meaning that the three have been married five times their whole lives through ? A foot-note in the next report ought to be devoted to setting this matter right.

OUR CANDIDATE IS SLY.

We grieve to hear that our candidate for the peakership, Mr. Samuel S. Cox, does not seem to be hought at Washington to have much chance of election. We shall be distressed if this should prove true, and perhaps Mr. Cox will be.

Still, Mr. Cox has sometimes had a way of talkng for one thing and working for another. Take that fine culogy upon him to be found in one of Secretary Seward's latest speeches, delivered a Auburn in 1868. Said Mr. Seward: "How could I distrust the loyalty or the virtue of Andrew Johnon, of General Hancock, General McClellan, Sen ator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; of Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, or his associate, Mr. Niblack, or of Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, to whom personally mor than any other member is due the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, in Congress, abolishing African slavery ?" "Mr. Cox," adds the Secretary n a note to his published speech, "voted against the Amendment, but is understood to have pernaded others of his own party to vote for it.

Perhaps Mr. Cox is opposed to one of the other didntes in the same way that he was opposed to the Constitutional Amendment. Nevertheless we will never desert him-not even if he deserts himself. We urge our Democratic friends to rally-as one man-to the support of Mr. Cox.

Amid the lesser casualities of the Speakership contest none is better calculated to move the sym onthetic heart than Springer. Springer would like to have been Speaker. Accordingly he placed himself in the hands of his friends. But when last heard from he wasn't there-the hands of his friends did not contain him. Investigation has disclosed the fact that those hands promptly returned him to his own. He is now going about Washington the darkest dark horse that ever ran for any thing. Stiff grasping in his hand of ice a banner with the bold device "I have not withdrawn from the race," it does not seem to occur to the persistent Springer that it does not make much difference whether or not he has withdrawn from the race so long as the race has withdrawn from him. It is to be added in accents of pain that it really does look as if our own only candidate, Mr. Cox, would do well to pair off with Springer.

During the year 1882, and previous to that time the Commissioners of Charities and Correction made urgent demands upon the Board of Estimate for an appropriation to purchase a farm for the use of the city's insane. THE TEIDUNE favored the project because such a farm would be of great benefit in caring for the insane. The State Board of Charities urged the pressing importance of such an appropriation, and finally in 1882 the Board of Estimate appropriated the necessary funds to make the purchase. To remove any legal obstacle there might be in the way the Legislature passed a special act authorizing the purchase. But as soon as they had secured the appropriation the interest of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction appears to have waned. A year has now clapsed and the farm has not yet been purchased. In the meantime there is a steady increase in the already overcrowded insane asytums. The Commissioners owe the public some explanation of their delay.

The Zonave Jacob, who at the age of fifty-four is still performing his "marvellous cures," was lately arrested in Paris for the illegal practice of medicine

and surgery. Count Lowenhaupt, the Minister to this country from Sweden and Norway, who arrived yesterday by the St. Germain, is staying at the Hotel Branswick with his wife and two children. They will soon go to Washington.

Professor Charles S. Hastings, of Johns Hopkins, who has just been called to a chair in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, is a native of Hartford, Conn., thirty-five years old, and has gained high reputation by his observations of the solar eclipse of last May, he having been a member of the Caro-line Island expedition.

Eugene Field, the Western poet, paragraphwriter, and humorist, is a medium-sized man, with smooth face, blue eyes, and yellow hair. He is about thirty-three years old, is married, and has four children. In Kansas City he used to put a big sign, "smallpox," on his editorial sanetum door to keep out inquisitive visitors, and in hot weather would sit at his desk—a broken-legged table—arrayed in rather less clothing than social

The Rev. Dr. Clement M. Butler will lecture be fore the studente of the General Theological Seminary on "The Reformation in France and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day," on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week and the week following. The lectures will be delivered in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth-ave, and Twentieth-st., and will be open to the general public.

Mr. Matthew Arnold will deliver his lecture on 'Emerson" at the Little Chickering Hall, Boston, at 3 o'cleck this afternoon. It will be subsequently repeated at Tremont Temple. The lecture " will not wholly laudatory, but will contain honest, opinions of Emerson's faults cautiously expressed." In a letter to a friend Mr. Arnold says: "I am doubtful whether a New-York audience would care to hear my opinions on Emerson, or care sufficiently about the subject for me to deliver the lecture there." A New-York audience would probably be as appreciative as a Boston one. As one of Her Majesty's principal inspectors of schools, Mr. Arnold's duties will recommence after the Christmas vacation, so that the number of his lectures here is limited. He is at present the guest of the Somerset Club. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, who was prevented by in-disposition from presiding at the former lecture, will, it is expected, preside to-day.

Of the late Robert B. Tolles, the maker of microscopes and the founder of the Boston Optical Works, The Boston Transcript says: "His greatest achievement was his demonstration of the practicability of is all that remains of the ancient Knightlow Cross. Half the homogeneous immersion objective and its su-

periority over other lenses. This he demonstrated in 1871, but, owing to the fact that at that time Canada balsam was the only fluid known to possess the same refractive index as crown glass, his discovery remained useless until 1877, when Professor Abbe discovered a fluid which was practical for Abbe discovered a fluid which was practical for such a purpose. He was among the first to produce what are known as wide-angle objectives, and to the scientific world at large he will live as the man who dared attempt what the accepted authorities had declared to be impossible; as the man who succeeded in turning the '180° corner.' He was a a quiet, unassuming gentleman, who devoted his whole life to his work. He had not been in health for a long time, having been a sufferer from a chronic lung disease to which most men would have succumbed years ago."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 .- General Pope arrived here last evening. He will assume command of the Military Division of the Pacific to-morrow.

## TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

RAILWAY NEWS REPORTS.

W. P. Sullivan, of John J. Kiernan & Co., Wall Street .-The Mr. John Livingstone, who is at the bottom of the scheme to collect and supply railway news, is the same who figured years ago in denunciation, by lawsuits and otherwise, of the Erie management. Counsellor S. L. M. Barlow can give you an interesting account of him, I doubt if many of those named as incorporators of his association know anything of its objects. If it is a genuine enterprise to collect and publish the facts about railways it is a useless one. In all my long experience as a collector of financial, insurance and railway news, I never have known the daily papers to give so much space to facts about railway corporations and railway investments as they do now. And such news of this character was never given with as much care as now; the reports are far more valuable than they were formerly. All the really substantial papers in the principal cities devote large space and great care to this special department. Mr. Livingstone's scheme is five years behind the time. I do not know that there is any significance in the fact that this project is started simultaneously with the appear ance of Mr. M. Henry, of London, in this country.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION. Deputy Collector George W. Palmer, Custom House.think that the new organization of the Republicans, while not perfect, is the best and largest we have ever had. There are too many of the old local leaders in it to suit my views fully, but if the new men in the organization do their duty and attend at primaries there is no reason why the organization should not be truly representative and m improper control. But their duty only began when they had registered; they must now come out and act at the primaries. If the Committee has power it ought to continue the enrolment for two or three evenings nore. The people were only beginning to wake up to the importance of the matter when the polls were closed. The publication of the result aroused many who had been lukewarm before; they began to understand it meant business, and many more would now register if two evenngs more could be had for the purpose. There was in my district another thing that kept many from registering. Hundreds of Democrats, under the lead of a man named Duffy, got into the line at the polls, and registered in some stances on the ground that though they never had voted a Republican ticket in the past they meant to do so hereafter. Others delayed registration all they could, by being very slow, and thus many busy Republicans were de terred or disheartened from registering when these had to spend hours in waiting. I was at the registry three evenings, and saw this repeated each evening.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP. William A. Beach, Lawyer.—I have not taken any par-icular and personal interest in the appointment of a District-Attorney in place of Mr. McKeon, though I have signed a recommendation of a gentleman on the ground that he is not an active local politician, but a good Demoerat on National topics. Mr. McKeon as an elected Demorat ought to be succeeded by a Democrat; as he was a andidate of the united Democracy his successor ought not to be a partisan of either faction of the Democracy. Above all he should be one who will relieve the District-Attorney's office of any suspicion of corruption. I do not know how it has been under Mr. McKeon, but the office has had the reputation of being very unclean in times past.

VARIOUS ENGINEERING PROJECTS. Charles M. Donald, Engineer, 52 Wall-st .- (Potulantly) I get provoked at some of the papers for the persistency in which they condemn the Bridge "grip" without have ng made any examination of it. It isn't the "grip" one which occasions the delays; and these delays, after ill, are very insignificant. Other parts of the machinery, which is new, and consequently runs unevenly, are at fault as frequently as the "grip." (Growing enthusiastic) I was in Chicago lately, where they have endless rope rail ways, and the delays there occur every day, but the papers say nothing about them, and the public grumble it little. Machinery on such an extensive scale is liable to get out of order frequently. Why, if there was as much delay on the Bridge in a week as they have on the Chicago street-roads in a day the newspapers would bring a mob about the ears of the Bridge Trustees. Yet the Chicago companies are extending their lines, and the roads give satisfaction and pay on the investments. (Deprecatingly) I think Colonel Payne ought not to have paid so much attention to every detail of the Bridge Railway and his "grip" as he did, but should have en-trusted the purely mechanical part of the work to a me I do not think the City Hall ation of the Elevated Road ought to be moved further than the northern line of the Bridge. There should be a platform walk from the station to the car platform of the Bridge. I hope this will be done, some day . . . (Enthusfastically) It is a beautiful sight, well we trip to Niagara, to stand on the old Suspension Bridge, which Roebling built years ago, and look at the new cantilever bridge, just fluished for the railways. The latter conveys the idea, notwithstanding its apparently light and airy style, of solidity and strength. The least

pension at Niagara. A SLOW FEVER PANIC.

informed of persons, looking at the two bridges, will re-

cognize in the cantilover bridge the wonderful advance-ment in bridge engineering since Roebling built the sus-

Isaac Icketheimer, Banker, 29 William-st.—Oh! business is as dull as ever. Business could be done, but there is no money in it, no profit, and what is the use of taking the r.sk! There is going on what I call a slow panie. It is a process of liquidation where each man wants to realize his own before putting it out again in new ventures. Money is plenty and easy—for those who do not want it. They who have can get plenty more on easy terms. But when a speculator needs it, or even a merchant who takes pary chances of legitimate trade asks for a loan, money is hard to get-for them.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The example of the sort of practices which charity organization societies hope to abolish was re-ported at the annual meeting of the Baltimore Society last Monday. This was the case of a woman who be-longed to six churches of different denominations solely for the advantage she derived thereby when aims were distributed.

The American Anti-Slavery Society was organized at a convention held in Philadelphia on Decem-ber 4, 5 and 6, 1833. A meeting to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of this event will be held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday next, at which it is he that a few surviving members of the convention will

The first legislative act authorizing the construction of a railroad in Pennsylvania was passed on March 31, 1823, and on April 16, 1834, the first train can through from Philadelphia to Celumbia. From that beginning the Pennsylvania Railroad has grown to its pres-ent proportions. The approaching semi-centennal anut-versary will be appropriately celebrated by the great

The clock and watch trade of Berlin has grown to enormous proportions in recent years, and in some of its departments the German capital bids fair to lead the world. A very large business is done in curious time-pieces designed to gratify capricious and whimsical tastes—in watches set in coins, ivery, gutta-percha, etc., and in clock-cases carved in fantastic shapes. For instance, one can buy a clock in the form of a dog, the face appearing among the ribs of the animal, whose tail serves as the pendulum, while his red tongue slides in and out at every tie-tae.

A touching display of sentiment may be seen any day at a Philadelphia museum by whoever chooses to panse for a moment before the cage in which a female orang-outang has prolonged a melancholy existence since the death of her mate. In the hope of consoling her widowhood the manager recently introduced to her a small but aristocratic deg which had long enjoyed the reputation of a "masher" among the denizons of the museum. The dog made himself so agreeable that in an incredibly short time he had completely won the heart of the lonely orang-outang, and they are now inseparable. The success of this experiment induced the manager to place an attractive and well-mannered cat in the cage of young Master Orang-outang; but this was not a happy inspiration, for the ungrateral knave seized his companion and swung her around his domictle with such violence that an immediate rescue was necessary to save he from annihilation.

An ancient and curious ceremony, doubt less a relie of feudal government, though its origin is unknown, is still observed annually on Martinmas Day at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, near the English Rugby. In a field at the northern extremity of the village stands a stone which belongs to the Duke of Beucleuch and which